

§ 488.410

42 CFR Ch. IV (10–1–11 Edition)

- (i) Directed plan of correction.
- (ii) State monitoring.
- (iii) Directed in-service training.
- (2) CMS does or the State must apply one or more of the remedies in Category 1 when there—
 - (i) Are isolated deficiencies that constitute no actual harm with a potential for more than minimal harm but not immediate jeopardy; or
 - (ii) Is a pattern of deficiencies that constitutes no actual harm with a potential for more than minimal harm but not immediate jeopardy.
- (3) Except when the facility is in substantial compliance, CMS or the State may apply one or more of the remedies in Category 1 to any deficiency.
- (d) *Category 2.* (1) Category 2 remedies include the following:
 - (i) Denial of payment for new admissions.
 - (ii) Denial of payment for all individuals imposed only by CMS.
 - (iii) Civil money penalties of \$50–3,000 per day.
 - (iv) Civil money penalty of \$1,000–\$10,000 per instance of noncompliance.
- (2) CMS applies one or more of the remedies in Category 2, or, except for denial of payment for all individuals, the State must apply one or more of the remedies in Category 2 when there are—
 - (i) Widespread deficiencies that constitute no actual harm with a potential for more than minimal harm but not immediate jeopardy; or
 - (ii) One or more deficiencies that constitute actual harm that is not immediate jeopardy.
- (3) CMS or the State may apply one or more of the remedies in Category 2 to any deficiency except when—
 - (i) The facility is in substantial compliance; or
 - (ii) CMS or the State imposes a civil money penalty for a deficiency that constitutes immediate jeopardy, the penalty must be in the upper range of penalty amounts, as specified in § 488.438(a).
- (e) *Category 3.* (1) Category 3 remedies include the following:
 - (i) Temporary management.
 - (ii) Immediate termination.
 - (iii) Civil money penalties of \$3,050–\$10,000 per day.

- (iv) Civil money penalty of \$1,000–\$10,000 per instance of noncompliance.
 - (2) When there are one or more deficiencies that constitute immediate jeopardy to resident health or safety—
 - (i) CMS does and the State must do one or both of the following:
 - (A) Impose temporary management; or
 - (B) Terminate the provider agreement;
 - (ii) CMS and the State may impose a civil money penalty of \$3,050–\$10,000 per day or \$1,000–\$10,000 per instance of noncompliance, in addition to imposing the remedies specified in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section.
 - (3) When there are widespread deficiencies that constitute actual harm that is not immediate jeopardy, CMS and the State may impose temporary management, in addition to Category 2 remedies.
 - (f) *Plan of correction.* (1) Except as specified in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, each facility that has a deficiency with regard to a requirement for long term care facilities must submit a plan of correction for approval by CMS or the State, regardless of—
 - (i) Which remedies are imposed; or
 - (ii) The seriousness of the deficiencies.
 - (2) When there are only isolated deficiencies that CMS or the State determines constitute no actual harm with a potential for minimal harm, the facility need not submit a plan of correction.
 - (g) *Appeal of a certification of non-compliance.* (1) A facility may appeal a certification of noncompliance leading to an enforcement remedy.
 - (2) A facility may not appeal the choice of remedy, including the factors considered by CMS or the State in selecting the remedy, specified in § 488.404.
- [59 FR 56243, Nov. 10, 1994; 60 FR 50118, Sept. 28, 1995, as amended at 64 FR 13360, Mar. 18, 1999]
- § 488.410 Action when there is immediate jeopardy.**
- (a) If there is immediate jeopardy to resident health or safety, the State must (and CMS does) either terminate

the provider agreement within 23 calendar days of the last date of the survey or appoint a temporary manager to remove the immediate jeopardy. The rules for appointment of a temporary manager in an immediate jeopardy situation are as follows:

(1) CMS does and the State must notify the facility that a temporary manager is being appointed.

(2) If the facility fails to relinquish control to the temporary manager, CMS does and the State must terminate the provider agreement within 23 calendar days of the last day of the survey, if the immediate jeopardy is not removed. In these cases, State monitoring may be imposed pending termination.

(3) If the facility relinquishes control to the temporary manager, the State must (and CMS does) notify the facility that, unless it removes the immediate jeopardy, its provider agreement will be terminated within 23 calendar days of the last day of the survey.

(4) CMS does and the State must terminate the provider agreement within 23 calendar days of the last day of survey if the immediate jeopardy has not been removed.

(b) CMS or the State may also impose other remedies, as appropriate.

(c)(1) In a NF or dually participating facility, if either CMS or the State finds that a facility's noncompliance poses immediate jeopardy to resident health or safety, CMS or the State must notify the other of such a finding.

(2) CMS will or the State must do one or both of the following:

(i) Take immediate action to remove the jeopardy and correct the non-compliance through temporary management.

(ii) Terminate the facility's participation under the State plan. If this is done, CMS will also terminate the facility's participation in Medicare if it is a dually participating facility.

(d) The State must provide for the safe and orderly transfer of residents when the facility is terminated.

(e) If the immediate jeopardy is also substandard quality of care, the State survey agency must notify attending physicians and the State board responsible for licensing the facility administrator of the finding of substandard

quality of care, as specified in § 488.325(h).

[59 FR 56243, Nov. 10, 1994; 60 FR 50118, Sept. 28, 1995]

§ 488.412 Action when there is no immediate jeopardy.

(a) If a facility's deficiencies do not pose immediate jeopardy to residents' health or safety, and the facility is not in substantial compliance, CMS or the State may terminate the facility's provider agreement or may allow the facility to continue to participate for no longer than 6 months from the last day of the survey if—

(1) The State survey agency finds that it is more appropriate to impose alternative remedies than to terminate the facility's provider agreement;

(2) The State has submitted a plan and timetable for corrective action approved by CMS; and

(3) The facility in the case of a Medicare SNF or the State in the case of a Medicaid NF agrees to repay to the Federal government payments received after the last day of the survey that first identified the deficiencies if corrective action is not taken in accordance with the approved plan of correction.

(b) If a facility does not meet the criteria for continuation of payment under paragraph (a) of this section, CMS will and the State must terminate the facility's provider agreement.

(c) CMS does and the State must deny payment for new admissions when a facility is not in substantial compliance 3 months after the last day of the survey.

(d) CMS terminates the provider agreement for SNFs and NFs, and stops FFP to a State for a NF for which participation was continued under paragraph (a) of this section, if the facility is not in substantial compliance within 6 months of the last day of the survey.

[59 FR 56243, Nov. 10, 1994; 60 FR 50118, Sept. 28, 1995]

§ 488.414 Action when there is repeated substandard quality of care.

(a) *General.* If a facility has been found to have provided substandard quality of care on the last three consecutive standard surveys, as defined in